

FATEH

INFORMATION OFFICE
Vol. II No. 15

PALESTINE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT
SEPTEMBER 30, 1970



Nasser is dead.

His last signature was inscribed on an agreement intended to end the human carnage and grenade warfare in Jordan. The last task with which he crossed his lifetime struggle was to get the Arab heads of state together in order to shoulder their responsibility in redeeming an Arab country, in protecting an Arab revolution and in sparing Arab blood from being shed at Arab hands.

In so doing, he exhausted himself. He rather sacrificed himself to help the Arabs redress their losses in Jordan rather than save their lives.

This summarizes Nasser's life -- a life marked by relentless labor and complete dedication for the Arabs and their cause.

When Britain, France and Israel invaded and occupied Egypt's Sinai peninsula and a number of Egyptian towns along the Suez Canal in 1956, Nasser stood amidst the masses to curse to murder: "We shall not surrender... we shall resist from house to house... from street to street."

Evacuation of the Tripartite Aggression troops from Egypt spurred Nasser to continue leading the masses in their ultimate against exploitation and colonialism. He sought to liberate and protect an area which had suffered and been hit with imperialism, capitalist interests and a military base.

The confrontation task was too formidable to be assumed on a leader alone, but one movement under one command and one organization.

Nasser paid the price of this struggle from his corner, his health and his life.

From the schools and details sustained by the Sabathiba in its bitter struggle against Israeli imperialism and its base in the area emerged new revolutionary trends, with the Palestinian Revolution in the capitals.

The Palestinian Revolution set forth with the sound intention of rejecting imperialism and in the ultimate conclusion that if the onslaught of the Arabs against the wall of Jordanian imperialism and aggression and of the onslaught of two Jewish nations each others imperialistic struggle, the onslaught of the Arab people against the Jews alone constitutes a revolution.

No doubt, differences of opinion and even the means of struggle emerged earlier between the two leaderships and the Nasserite leadership, particularly in the wake of the latter's acceptance of the Rogers Plan.

But even then, Nasser and perhaps the entire Arab leaders to realize later day the adolescents who had said yes in 1956: "we shall not surrender... we shall resist from house to house... from street to street" have found it their right and their duty to struggle for this pledge in their adulthood.

Who, then, said Nasser is dead?

And who, then, said the Arabs should vendette one another?

Unofficial Text of Agreement

Main Aim to Spare Arab Bloodshed in Jordan'

CAIRO, Sept. 25 (R) -- The following is the unofficial text of the agreement signed here last night by nine Arab countries and Palestinian commando leader Yasser Arafat to end the bitter conflict.

TEXT

To spare Arab bloodshed in Jordan in the last ten days, and to guarantee the safety of the Arab people, the Arab countries concerned and to achieve stability in brotherly Jordan which has been torn apart by agony and pain, the Arab kings and heads of state meeting in Cairo have agreed on the following:

1 -- Ending all military operations by the Jordanian armed forces and Palestinian resistance forces immediately and the cessation of all military movements and propaganda campaigns contradicting the objectives of this accord.

2 -- The present withdrawal of all Jordanian armed forces from Amman to their usual bases and the withdrawal of all resistance forces from Amman and their redeployment in positions fit for commando operations.

3 -- The city of Irbid and other cities are to return to the previous military and civilian situation existing before the recent events.

4 -- Security authorities will undertake to preserve peace under the civilian administration.

5 -- Release of detainees by both sides immediately.

6 -- The formation of a supreme follow-up committee for the implementation of this agreement and other subsidiary agreements emanating from it, and to coordinate its action and to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that the military resistance until peace and the situation returned to normal. This committee has the right and responsibility to recommend what it deems fit in practical and procedural arrangements to guarantee the return of safety and normalcy for all sides.

7 -- The supreme follow-up committee shall form three subcommittees to handle the following:

A -- A military office to administer all military affairs for the implementation of the agreement.

B -- A civilian office in charge of civilian affairs which are of importance to relations other than military.

C -- An assistance office to supervise the distribution of aid arriving from Arab countries and others for the relief of the wounded and needy.

8 -- The supreme committee shall prepare and conclude an agreement, binding both sides, which will guarantee the continuation of military action and respect the sovereignty of the state within the limits of the law with necessary exceptions for commando action.

9 -- The decisions taken by the supreme follow-up committee are fully and completely binding on both sides.

10 -- The committee shall exercise its duties referred to previously and shall also report to the Arab kings and heads of state from time to time on its mission and decisions and shall also report on the progress and adherence of the two sides to the agreement.

11 -- The supreme follow-up committee shall be formed from King Hussein, the prime minister of Tunisia, and two other members representing the Jordanian authorities and appointed by King Hussein and the Palestinian resistance appointed by Yasser Arafat. The committee may request help from whomever it deems necessary.

12 -- Preparation of a suitable atmosphere for implementation of the agreement which will make it possible and binding on both sides to end all exceptional measures and military rule.

13 -- In case of violation by either side of any of the terms of this agreement or the placing of obstacles in the way of its implementation, all Arab states signatures to the agreement will take collective action against the violator.

14 -- The consolidation of the Palestine revolution and backing it until it achieves its objectives in full liberation and the defeat of the aggressive Israeli enemy.

AT PRESS CONFERENCE:

Sudanese President Unveils Hussein's Crime; Artillery Shells Hospitals, Refugee Camps; 14,000 Palestinian Youth Are Rounded Up

Jordan's President Husseini disclosed to press conference in Cairo yesterday that his government had initiated a secret plan to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution and the entire Palestinian population in Jordan.

Gen. Husseini, who led the Arab League mission to Amman, said his peace bid had emerged, vocal evidence indicating Hussein's regime was bent on continuing the measures he had held responsible for the killing of 1,000 and 1,500 Palestinians.

He revealed that 14,000 Palestinians were rounded up in Jordan by Hussein's royal troops for no other reason than their intention to carry arms. He described it as Hussein's tanks shelled hospitals, massacred women and children and fired on his own mission in Amman.

Following is the full text of Husseini's communiqué to the press conference, which actually constitutes an historical document:

On our return from Amman last night (Sept. 15), I presented, on the mission's behalf, to the (Arab) heads of state a detailed and revised account of the situation in Jordan and the details describing what our mission undertook there. After the kings and presidents had heard this report, they decided that, together with other members of our delegation, I would hold this press conference to relay to you, on behalf of the Arab countries, the mid-report as well as the final and previous decisions to add to it.

I had the honor of handing the (Arab peace) delegation which comprised: Hussein Shahine, member of the Arab Economic Committee of the Arab Socialist Union; Al-Bahri Al-Aghram, Twissie's prime mi-

nisters; Bassi Abdallah, Kuwait's foreign minister; and Abd El-Hamid Sharaf, personal representative of King Farouk, who has not been able to attend this conference because of sudden illness; Payeri Abu Ghazala, representative of Libya; and Gen. Mohammad Sadek, the Arab chief of staff.

The delegation arrived in Amman at 7 p.m. and immediately convened a meeting.

At the onset of the meeting, I informed him of the mission's authorities, emphasizing that Jordan did not abide by the principles of the Geneva Convention and him and that the mission returned promptly to Amman to sound out his view. I indicated to him that one of our functions is to coordinate with OAU officials, particularly Father Arafat, in order to implement the stipulations of the commando agreement.

After that, I gave the opportunity to my colleagues to express their views and their conclusions concerning all of them. The floor, we all agreed on the following:

1. That the conference of the (Arab) heads of state, which the mission will not return (to Cairo) except with specific results binding both parties and resuming both the conference as well as the Arab masses.

2. The need to stop fighting, particularly a specific resolution which would give the opportunity to all to acquaint themselves with the facts -- particularly that the number of deaths is estimated at between 10 and 15 thousands.

3. The sovereignty of the Jor-

dan state over its own territory is undenied and is not subject to discussion.

4. The issue is not a constitutional one concerning Jordan alone. It is rather an historical and humanitarian issue which must be decided by either temptation or a desire to pressure persons who were held prisoners.

5. The escalation of bloody events in Jordan is increasing national and international tension. The situation must be calmed down by either temptation or a desire to pressure persons who were held prisoners.

6. Concerning Yasser Arafat, it is an urgent necessity under these tragic circumstances and agreement with him would be tantamount to agreement with the genocidal commando aborting independence in the ranks of the resistance.

7. King Hussein has to issue a statement, reiterating the full and immediate adherence of the Jordanian Armed Forces to the ceasefire.

HUSSEINI'S VIEW

At this point, I would like to present King Husseini's view as follows:

1. There are some commando elements who wish to destroy this country. They are elements planted in the commando movement. There are reports about the influx (of commandos) into Jordan with Iranian, both Syria and Iraq are launching vehement Arab campaigns against us from their respective stations.

2. The need to stop fighting, particularly a specific resolution which would give the opportunity to all to acquaint themselves with the facts -- particularly that the number of deaths is estimated at between 10 and 15 thousands.

3. The sovereignty of the Jor-

dan state which we are trying to impose in order to restore normal life to the city.

2. With regards our intended meeting with Abu Ameen, the king said this did not concern him. He asked me to take a decision to decide what it wants to do. He said he had no objection to authorize the broadcasting of a message (by Abu Ameen).

3. Concerning Yasser Arafat, he said he had Yasser Arafat fully responsible for what had taken place. Concerning threats to Arafat's life, he said they were not true. He called me to tell the mission: "Try to exert all efforts but I shall implement the decisions I have taken." He repeated this sentence three times.

CONTACTS WITH ABU AMMAR

The mission set up its headquarters at the UAE embassy (in Amman), making use of the radio and wireless stations to receive Yasser Arafat's answers.

Yasser Arafat's answer came around 11:30 p.m., setting the meeting time for 1 a.m. and the meeting place at Jebel Waybeek. The message sent to Bro-

ther Arafat read:

"Strangling Brother Yasser Arafat."

In my name and on behalf of the delegation which arrived in Amman tonight, I beg of you to suggest to us, through any available means, how we can contact you at the place and time of the meeting. Since the matter is urgent, please let me know at once. I repeat: Implement the decisions I have taken immediately. Thank you."

Arafat's answer came as follows:

"Brother President Ja'far Mohammad Husseini:

I heard your message through Amman. Regarding your concerns about the meeting. In answer to your place, I suggest that we meet tonight by 1 a.m. We suggest that you arrive by car to the UAE embassy in Jebel Waybeek. You can go directly to the Caravan Hotel to Alya School. An emissary will meet you there and accompany you to the meeting place. We have arranged for a car to take us to the arteries to caesarean. We have insisted on that. I hope you will insist on the other party to observe a ceasefire in Jebel Waybeek. Until we meet again."

Your Brother

Yasser Arafat"

After that, I contacted King Hussein. He said he had a car to transport us to the rendez-vous point. I asked him to secure a ceasefire in the meeting area -- particularly that Arafat had a medical team with him. King Hussein emphasized that his own men would not fire under any condition that night in Jebel Waybeek.

The king stalled. He did not say he had a car to transport us with him. Nor did a high-ranking officer in his army say so. He finally said he had a medical team with him. King Hussein responded that he had learned that the meeting area would be shelled (by Hussein's troops) at 5 a.m. The cars finally arrived and we decided to go.

We reached the rendez-vous

(Continued next page)

place at about 3 a.m.

Earlier, we (the delegates) had discussed our approach to Abu Ammar and agreed on the following:

1. That we should sound him out on the ceasefire and whether he intended to stay in Amman or wished to accompany us to Cairo.

2. That should a ceasefire be agreed upon, we would endeavor to pull out the army and the weapons from the city.

3. That we should sound him out on the question of medical and food supplies as well as the formation of a committee to supervise distribution of same.

METING ABU AMMAR

We started our meeting with Abu Ammar by discussing with the above. Some members of the (peace) delegation also took the floor before Abu Ammar was given the opportunity to speak.

When Abu Ammar spoke, it was evident that he was extremely upset by the tragedy.

ABU AMMAR REVEALS FACTS ABOUT THE PLOT

I shall summarize what he said as follows:

1. The crackdown was horrific and savage-like. It was similar to the one in Harib (Karak, several centuries ago). Complete liquidation of the Palestinian people is being attempted. Casualties up to 20,000 and there were no 20,000 commandos.

2. A massive authority had evacuated Jordanians from the city before the crackdown. They also evacuated three regiments of three regiments of about 74,000 troops -- most of which were pulled back to Amman from the frontlines (with Israel). He said: "when you heard about him (Hussein) is Hussein the house where I was staying was being shelled."

3. One hour after signature of the (3 point) agreement with the Arab League, King Hussein's conciliation Committee (in mid-September), the Rifa'i cabinet was toppled and a military cabinet set up.

4. The first thing we were asked to do by the Arab League military government was to burn in our arms, Abu Ammar commanded on this saying: "In 1948, we were deceived and we turned our backs on our brothers and shall re-align our arms. We shall fight from house to house."

5. This is a conspiracy and we have evidence today that the king has brought in a new brigade to attack Jebel el-Baboun.

6. Fourteen thousand young men (Palestinians) were rounded up from their houses only for being young and able to carry arms -- although they didn't have any. They were then processed to rape our women and loot the stores.

7. All that I ask for is a 48-hour ceasefire to bury the dead but, I bet you, you will not be able to arrange for one because this is a political decision. Any way, I would agree to such a ceasefire and I guarantee that we will implement it immediately and fully by conviction that the other party does the same.

7. The Arab League asked for a 24-hour truce. I agree to that. I also agree that the army and commandos pull out of Amman. But I don't agree to pull out the militia because he has a militia.

8. There must be guarantees for implementation of the ceasefire agreement. We propose a ceasefire executive body from

the Arab countries. Under the shadow of such as Arab force, the Jordanian troops and the commandos would withdraw from Amman. We will then restore national unity through a national government.

9. Casualties in army ranks are not less than 5,000 and wounded losses include 20 tanks plus other vehicles. The army is loaded with hatred for the fedayeen.

10. The commandos control the whole northern provinces.

11. There is a case of human massacre in our car. This means that the Jordanian Armed Forces cannot deter the commandos. We can resist and resist for a long time.

This, in brief, is what Abu Ammar said.

We returned from our meeting with Abu Ammar at 4:00 p.m. We obtained from him a statement agreeing to ceasefire now as well as later on. Abu Ammar accompanied us back to our headquarters.

When we got there, we started to discuss our next step. King Hussein was still raging in Amman without interruption since 3:30 p.m.

After agreeing to a plan of action, we thought we shouldn't see King Hussein again because he'd start fire again. After a brief discussion, however, it was agreed that we call him again. So I called him on the phone at 8:45 a.m. and told him we had accomplished our task of conferring with Abu Ammar and that we were on our way to confer with him.

We then headed to his palace at Hummar, reaching it at 9:15 a.m. King Hussein received us at 9:40 a.m. I hold him about the terrible destruction caused by the commandos and I invited him to broaden a statement in his own voice, saying that I myself would start fire if I could. He agreed and said that most of Abu Ammar's statements were true. I told him that our efforts started this day by members of the delegation, particularly the agreed among them, to stop the bloodshed should be greatly appreciated and acted upon.

To ensure execution, I suggested that we call a joint council of both parties a number of Arab officers. The king agreed and we decided to set up this (ceasefire) supervision committee with the participation of Egyptian officer and the participation of four others from the UAR and two from each of the Jordan, Kuwait, Tunisia and Saudi Arabia.

I wish to read to you the agreement reached between the king and the delegation as announced over radio Amman.

My Statement read:

"Fellow citizens,

Upon the return of the Arab heads of state mission to Amman for the second time, we met with our struggling brother Yasir Arabe (Abu Ammar), chairman of the Central Committee of the Popular Resistance Movement and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces, as well as a representative of his withdrawal from the Resistance Committee. Due to circumstances and complications you are well aware of, and because of his inability to continue his work with the resistance, he has agreed to end out to you this statement written by his own hand and bearing his own signature;

"Masses of our great people, "Heroic revolutionaries,

To spare innocent blood; for citizens to bury their dead, patch their wounds and secure their basic needs in water, food

and medicine; in response to the appeal of delegations from the Conference of Arab heads of state currently convening in Cairo who rallied in Amman under the leadership of King Faisal to condemn the schemes and intentions of the enemies of our nation; and as my capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces, I command all to a cease-fire and order all forces of the Palestinian Resistance to cease fire immediately. The Palestinian Resistance will abide by this resolution only if the other party abides by it.

"Signed
Yasser Arabe,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Palestinian Revolution

September 24, 1970

Copies of this statement can be made and distributed to those who wish to have them.

HUSSEIN'S RADIO MESSAGE

(After that, King Hussein addressed members of the Jordanian Armed Forces saying:

"Reiterating the cease-fire order, and after an exchange of words with the Palestinian commandos, I have confirmed their readiness to observe the cease-fire strictly in accordance with the Arab League's decision. I repeat my order to the Jordanian Armed Forces to cause fire fully and immediately."

"At the same time, shysters, those who have misled and betrayed us, we accepted an agreement proposed to us by some brethren from the Palestine Liberation Organization to put an end once and for all to the conflict at its roots. The said agreement had been also approved by the Arab (peace) delegation in their meeting with Abu Ammar. I repeat that our efforts started this day by members of the delegation, particularly the agreed among them, to stop the bloodshed should be greatly appreciated and acted upon.

To ensure execution, I suggested that we call a joint council of both parties a number of Arab officers. The king agreed and we decided to set up this (ceasefire) supervision committee with the participation of Egyptian officer and the participation of four others from the UAR and two from each of the Jordan, Kuwait, Tunisia and Saudi Arabia.

I wish to read to you the agreement reached between the king and the delegation as announced over radio Amman.

"My brethren in Jordan;

"You have heard the two messages addressed to you by King Hussein and Yasser Arabe to observe cease-fire immediately to stop bloodshed."

"To implement our national ag-

ainst the threat of imperialist plots and to protect the heroic Palestinian Revolution, I appeal to you, in the name of the Arab League and Presidents of the Arab states and in the name of the masses of our struggling Arab nation, to observe the cease-fire immediately in preparation for the implementation of the agreement reached and announced earlier."

"After that, and on a suggestion of your delegation, we agreed to set up a joint committee comprising representatives of the Jordanian government and the Fedayeen to implement the agreement to go over the details of the implementation of the suggestion. King Hussein asked that the mid committee handle the delegation in committee and the other party in the committee. We told him that the Cairo conference had appointed a Relief Committee to undertake this task.

"He asked him to release the 14,000 Palestinians rounded up from their homes simply because they can carry arms. His answer was that the army was not responsible for the acts of the fedayeen if there were foreigners among them. He promised to release the Palestinians and Jordanians among them, if any.

CRUSHING OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN IN THE STREETS.

On our way back from Amman Palace to the UAR Embassy after this meeting and after the statement was broadcast over radio, we saw a scene of shellings continued throughout Amman and the hills, particularly in areas of Palestinian concentrations. In the south, between Jabel Waydah and in Miamra. Moreover, Ashrafiyeh Hospital was shelled with artillery, and hundreds of citizens were killed. Many aged persons were moved to the streets while vehicles were summoned to crush them; Physicians as well as male and female nurses were killed. Women were raped and threatened -- all this in order to force the Palestinian Commandos to evacuate the whole area.

We continued to observe the situation until 10:00 p.m. when Gen. Habib Hajjaj, the Military Governor, issued a communique claiming that the detonations heard are to be attributed to a mine exploded by the Engineering Corps to clear the area from mines planted there.

Members of the delegation had no choice but to contact the General Military Command and the Minister of Defense Gen. Saddeh, who spoke to the "Emmous" on my behalf, emphasizing that we had succeeded in stopping fire from the Jordanian side. The Jordanian commandos continued to be subjected to continuous artillery shelling conducted by the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Shibli Ghad Abdallah talked to the command in the same manner and so did Al-Held al-Agham, who said "This is a criminal scheme being implemented on Israel's behalf, this scheme is aimed at committing aggression against the Palestinian people. The delegation cannot assume this responsibility."

Dr. Nasib Pharon and Farouk Abu Ishaq spoke to them. The Army command told them to rely on us to help them to relay words to King Hussein. He asked us to cancel the order of the commandos without our consultation to the triad area. He asked them to inform King Hussein that, in my capacity as head of the delegation, I am in charge of the delegation, and as such as a member of the delegation report to the Arab heads of state convened in Cairo explaining the situation to them and informing them of the importance of the implementation of the cease-fire agreement by the Jordanian authorities.

A few minutes after these talks with the Higher Command, sniper bullets were being fired towards the Egyptian Embassy where we were staying, and this caused us a great deal of frustration to such an extent that I put a call through to King Hussein personally and informed him of the situation; I charged him to immediately cancel the order of the commandos. I even made him listen over the telephone line to the sound of the sniper bullets. He was amazed, and told me "I am not responsible for any duty now." After that he sent us Brigadier Mohammed Khalil, Deputy Chief of Operations, and Major Shafiq, Chief of Operations Room from the Embassy and ordered an immediate cease-fire as they had personally seen what was going on. They could not believe the Egyptian commandos exchanging their car for an armoured tank.

He was very surprised that the firing stopped immediately after they called the Chief of Operations and this was further confirmed by the commandos who were sent to force us to leave immediately. It also refuted earlier claims by the Jordanian Authorities that it was hard to implement a cease-fire due to difficulties in relaying orders and instructions to the troops in various areas, and that they were not fully貫通.

This further emphasized for us the fact that the relaying of orders did reach the commandos, and that the organizational strength of the Jordanian Army was very efficient. After the firing on us stopped, it resumed less intensely, and we could hear the sound of the shelling in Amman, and see the smoke rising from most places. Yesterday on our way to the Airport from the station, we saw an armoured personnel carrier, and it was very surprising that the army fired on us while to this car, and so despite this, this incident with all the other incidents to the Conference of the Chiefs of State and we have.

We left Amman at seven o'clock (yesterday) local time, in the night and all this time we were under constant shelling from field artillery, tanks as well as medium and heavy fauna. While at the airport we saw several projectiles being directed at us by the Jordanian Air Force. Al-Wahdat Camp to assist the artillery in zeroing on them once more. Anyway, we left Amman with the intention of returning home, and that there was a complete scheme to liquidate all members of the Palestinian Resistance Movement, as well as all other members of the resistance in Amman. This scheme is being implemented in spite of all previous agreements. Nothing will stand in the way of its implementation.

The delegation saw as a result of all these facts brought to light that what is taking place in Jordan is definitely a premeditated plan to annihilate the entire Palestinian nation, as I said, and liquidate the Palestinian Resistance, and that the Jordanian commandos are continuing to carry on this policy by carrying on the shelling and stalling for time until they attain their goal. We have knowledge that the evaluations of the situation as the Jordanian commandos have been carried out and have resulted in this total annihilation over a period of three days at most, but arriving at such a conclusion is not an easy task.

Today we have already passed and the Jordanian army still does not control Amman, and it will not be able to for as long as this continues according to my personal opinion.

At last, and before all of you friends, I would like to express my deep gratitude and highest regards to the members of the Committee who have joined me on this commission and they are: Hussein Al-Shabani, Al-Agham, Sheth Shiddi and Dr. Nasib Pharon, Major General Mohammad Hajjaj and Farouk Abu Ishaq, as well as all the accompanying gentlemen of the delegation who have shared their food with us and welcomed us in their homes as well as commandos that have placed all their lives in our hands. For them all my esteem and gratitude. I also have to express my deep gratitude to the entire Egyptian delegation, whose people have shared their food with us and welcomed us in their homes as well as commandos that have placed all their lives in our hands. For them all my esteem and gratitude.

Lastly I would like to thank all the peace people who have attended this conference. I would also like to present my gratitude and all of my commendation to you all for your support to the news of this major disaster the likes of which I have never seen, hoping that it will find amongst the people of the world a sense of security because out there is a people being butchered at the hands of an organized army. Thank you.



Battles Diary

Devastation Seen All over Amman

(EDITOR'S NOTE -- The following delayed dispatch was brought to Beirut by passenger 21 Red Cross plane. The writer remained in Amman.)

By ALEX EFTY

AMMAN, Jordan, Sept. 24 (AP) -- The desert bedouin soldiers of King Hussein who battled their way into this capital city from the eastward have devastated the town as if they were moving through enemy territory.

As of Tuesday, hardly a house is left undamaged. The sprawling desert settlement of Shatila, where thousands of Palestinians have lived up to a dozen in a room, seems to have been pulverized.

The 400,000 inhabitants of the city are scattered wherever they feel safest. The slightest hint of movement invites death.

Except for those who fled the foreign government's style of the battle, the International Hotel. Apparently because of their presence, the hotel was spared direct attack although it was hit repeatedly by stray bullets, and several shells fell in the grounds.

From top floors on the hotel, the tallest building on the highest of Amman's seven hills, the commandos could look down on the whole city.

This is the way it has gone:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17

The crowing of roosters comes like a signal for the battle to begin. In the dead of night, given the way when tracer bullets suddenly one scarlet trail streaks the sky, past the dark silhouettes of the tall minarets, planes begin to land.

Half an hour later, as the rim of the sun rises over the crest of the desert hills on the far horizon, shattering explosions burst out from all directions. They last with the roar of heavy machine guns, punctuated by the hammering of lighter weapons all over town.

7 a.m.: dozens of gray-black gunboats appear to all over the city, marking the point where exploding shells have started fire. In the southeast sector the whole side of a hill on which the Wahdat refugee camp is built appears to be on fire. Deep valleys have disappeared under a thin white layer of smoke filling them to the brim. Thick smoke dulls the bright rays of the sun.

7:30 a.m.: two armored cars roll down the Sharaat -- the street of embassies, the most fashionable district on the western outskirts of the city, just in front of the Intercontinental Hotel. They open fire with heavy machine guns at an unfinished apartment building and a number of houses built on the opposite side of the street from the hotel. They withdraw, then return to spray the houses opposite again. They withdraw again. They do this four times, each time retreating. The soldiers make no attempt to enter any of the houses; they shoot up from their armored cars.

8 a.m.: A Swedish television cameraman in the hotel is wounded in the thigh by a piece of shrapnel.

8:30 a.m.: a muezzin's call to noon rings out over the din of battle. It appears to be coming from the loudspeakers of one of the nearby min-

arets and is probably recorded. 12:30 p.m.: there is a 10-minute lull, then suddenly the full crescendo of guns is blasting again.

8 p.m.: another brief respite; some distant voices of children are audible for the first time.

8 p.m. with darkness, heavy shooting resumes. The town is blacked out completely. There is an electricity. Flashes from exploding shells, tracer fire, the occasional firecracker fire up the sky, streaks of light at the battle lines. Mercifully through the night, the Wahdat refugee camp is aglow.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18

7 a.m.: the battle wages outside the hotel. A 100mm recoilless rifle mounted on a jeep pounds round after round into a building immediately behind the British embassy -- less than 10 yards away. Even though it fires, the hotel shudders and is covered by dust and smoke. The plate glass windows on the facade come crashing down, often hitting other windows and a square yard big -- a guillotine if they catch anyone.

8 a.m.: the armored columns converge toward the center of the city, trudging in a line. First is blasted with seemingly endless bursts of heavy 50mm machine gun and cannon fire from the armored cars. Seven kilometer away.

9 a.m.: heavy firing continues in the rest of town, where apparently other columns are moving forward, employing the same tactics.

11 a.m.: the armored columns have advanced past the hotel to see the hotel and immediately start giving the advanced already-ravaged houses another handbattering.

1 p.m.: houses opposite the hotel are shot up again for a couple of hours. Then the armored columns advance once more toward the lower reaches, blasting the same houses again.

2 p.m.: shooting in the north of the city by the Jabel Hussein refugee camp intensifies. It dashes across the valley, is lit up by the flashes of exploding shells, apparently from bombardment of the camp.

7 p.m.: the bedouins outside the hotel, in the center of the town, with their heavy machine guns, their tracer shells showing that the firing is completely random. The noise of explosions and machine gun fire reverberates through the night, to be heard on the first sight.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19

For a change, the hotel area is quiet, desolate. Then the noise of heavy bombing sets throughout the city again.

8:30 a.m.: the bombing of the two refugee camps continues. The hotel, joined by armored personnel carriers mounting heavy machine guns, moves away toward the center of the town -- more buildings houses on the way. The noise of the war moves along. There is no visible movement in any of these houses.

10 a.m., the fighting has moved to the area of the British embassy and the office for the first time. Shells and bombs continue unceasingly.

11:15 a.m.: during a lull near the hotel a group of床ouin soldiers wearing the green berets of the commandos are seen in a shattered maw of war shell. They come out with shirts and other apparel, walking to their armor-trap and wriggling down the hatches closing their iron door.

1 p.m.: a bedouin soldier comes into the hotel lobby and asks for some water. How are things going?

"Like nut," the bedouin replies, snarling expletive equivalent to hell."

He is enraged when one journalist starts taking notes and pictures. "Get out!" he says to Lieut. Hesbennet, hastily summoned, parades the soldier. The lieut. claims the commandos are being beaten in town and are working hard to capture the British embassy. He says there are a lot of dead in the streets everywhere -- and many of them are my men," he adds.

3 p.m.: fighting continues to rage in every part of Amman. A British soldier fires a shell at the British embassy. An armored car pulls up directly in front of a three-story apartment building near the embassy and opens fire. The British soldier dashes into the building, setting it on fire.

4 p.m.: fighting appears to have died down except in three places -- the two refugee camps and outside the hotel, where the bedouins still shoot at anything in sight.

Night falls. The bedouins outside the hotel open up with all they have, hitting the same houses again.

8:30 p.m.: flares begin to light up the sky over the airport. A British soldier appears to be making an announcement. "There has been an announcement of a ceasefire proclaimed by the king -- except in some pockets of resistance. The pockets appear to be quite numerous."

SUNDAY, SEPT. 20

Dawn: fighting is not as bad as the previous days. For the first time since the fighting started ambulance sirens are heard; they are seen dashing through the streets picking up the wounded. Mortar fire can be heard at scattered points.

8 a.m.: an ambulance crew tries to pick up some smallies in a house in the valley opposite the hotel. They come under fire from troops stationed outside the hotel. The crew wave a white flag, take cover temporarily and then manage to evacuate their smallies.

10 a.m.: the crest of the hill opposite the hotel, El Wahdat quarter, becomes the scene of fighting. Mortar after mortar explodes in the buildings. Buildings are partially demolished, partially ruptured. Apparently the army is making a concerted effort to clear snipers from the area.





Atrocities of Jordan War

Associated Press photographer Michel Laurent witnessed one brief scene typifying the brutality of Hussein's bedouin soldiers during the recent crackdown on the Palestinian Revolution. Here is how he described it:

By MICHEL LAURENT

AMMAN, Sept. 28 (AP) — The wounded Palestinian commando lay on a stretcher by the side of the road moaning in pain from a gun wound to his shoulder. A bedouin soldier of King Hussein's army shouldered through the crowd, drew back his rifle and shot again into his heavy army boots to the wounded. The commando screamed in pain.

The Jordanian army troopers surrounding the stretcher tried to restrain the bedouin from hitting the wounded man again. But after a brief argument, the two soldiers stood aside.

The bedouin, wearing red-and-white chequered headscarf flapping around his shoulders in the desert breeze, took a step back, raised his rifle and shot the commando dead.

Two other newspaper photographers, mostly French, stood by, watching helplessly. None drew his camera. The bedouin soldiers around them poised, had warned them: "No pictures."

The soldiers said the commando had killed two of his brothers.

Pointing to the body with his rifle, he told newsmen: "I wish I knew if he had any brothers or sisters left."

This incident on the main highway from Amman to Aqaba was the only violence I witnessed on a two-day trip through the desert of southern Jordan.

While fighting between the army and the commandos raged unceasingly in Amman and in several areas of southern Jordan, the south was quiet.

Most of the commandos had been cleared out of the sparsely populated towns of Maan, Karak and Mafraq before the

latest fighting began Sept. 17. Jordanian soldiers on the scene said the commandos killed by the army were a diverse group, ranging up in a chain of houses about 30 km. south of Amman. He had been wounded in a brief firefight and was waiting for an ambulance to take him to hospital.

Retreating in the desert market town of Maan, 160 miles south of the embattled capital, cleared the way for a caravan carrying two buses of French correspondents to Aqaba. The bedouins fired in the air to announce their arrival.

As the convoy passed through Maan, a royal commando, led by King Hussein's brother Prince Mohammed and his mother, queen mother Zein, rode alongside.

In Aqaba, Jordan's only outlet to the sea 180 miles south of Amman, a party of 40 German tourists clustered around the soldiers and correspondents, asking for news of the fighting in the rest of the country.

"We haven't heard a shot fired. This place couldn't be safer," said one middle-aged tourist said.

The tourists arrived in Aqaba well before the fighting began. They were living in cars and parked only a few yards from the beach.

In Aqaba's main hotel, former Prime Minister Bushi Taliboun and former chief of staff G. Galal Mousa, who had been in the service of King Hussein, refused to discuss the fighting with newsmen.

Taliboun resigned as prime minister last July, along with most senior members of the old army and commandos. Haditha resigned when a new military government was formed Sept. 18.





THE TEN-DAY SHOWDOWN:

SEPTEMBER

17 - 27

SEPTEMBER 17

After two years of cliff-hanging tension and four crises of ever-mounting violence, the final showdown in Jordan comes as Hussein's army moves in against the Palestinian Revolution and all but 40,000 remain for protection by the Palestine Liberation Army, the commandos, the militia, the masses and their social institutions and Jordan's national forces.

Hussein has issued an immediate ban on all political meetings and broadcast warnings that anyone moving on the streets would be shot on sight.

The revolutionaries open an other by the key regiments to turn over their arms and to evacuate Amman and announce the liberation of North Jordan and the appointment of a revolutionary government there. The Central Committee of the Palestinian National Movement, which had condemned offering pledges the revolutionaries would "fight until victory or death."

A Jordanian commando fight house by house preventing Hussein's troops and armor from blunting their way into the city.

The revolutionaries have gone in fixed positions around Amman pump salvo after salvo into leaping Palestinian refugee camps as well as houses on the slopes of Amman's seven hills. Fighting also spreads to Zarqa where the revolutionaries sweep in despite the advance of tanks and fighting in the town, which is about 35 kilometers from the capital.



The region's crackdown on the Palestinian Revolution coincides with the call for a general and open strike in Jordan starting Sept. 17 and until the fascist military regime is brought down. Right, the Central Committee announces the establishment of revolutionary councils on liberated North Jordan, appointed administrative governors there and announced that this arrangement will continue until the revolution is won.

The structure of the autonomous-controlled areas is given as follows: from Sak'a to the northern border, covering

Baba's, Jurash, Ajloun, Irbid, Tafila, Karak, Ma'an, Zarqa,

Gaza, and the liberated areas are also named: Ahmad

Hussein, Governor of Irbid, and Dr. Hassan Kirefta his assis-

tant; Hashim Nasar, Governor of Jarash, and Hassan Kayed as his

assistant; Hassan Samadi, Governor of Ajloun.

All commandants in the northern sector are placed under the orders of the governor. Mahmoud Roushan is appointed commander in chief of all commando forces in the northern

commander.

STATEMENT

In a message to all Palestinians Revolution forces, Abu Ammar lauds their "high morale" and "revolutionary discipline" and urges them to "hold fast to your principles and stand firm in your cause through these historical and critical moments are your responsibility. Their security and safety is more important than your basic needs. Your honor and dignity are more important than your life. You are the sons of the martyrs who are on their in the battle of destiny against the lackeys, the Zionists and world Empire. Conspirators will not be able to split your joint march to achieve the ultimate victory."

OCCUPIED TERRITORY

Palestinians in occupied territories express grave anxiety over situation in Jordan. An effective strike movement by bulldozers and school students against Hussein's regime takes place in Irbid and the Ma'an, Jordan, districts. Fighting also takes place in the occupied Gaza Strip. The Israeli authorities clamp a curfew on the four locations at noon to forestall further disturbances.

ABU AMMAR SUPPORT

* Palestinian and Jordanian students stage a sit-in at the Jordanian Embassy in Beirut.

* Mass demonstrations against Jordan's hirings and import of Palestinian revolutionaries sweep Algerian towns and cities.

OFFICIAL ARAB REACTION

* Arab League Secretary General of the Arab League appeals to Arab heads of state to intervene and end the fighting in Jordan.

* Syria, Algeria, and Iraq publicly stand on side of the Palestinian revolutionaries.

* UAE Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Ahmad Sadek, flies to Jordan with joint messages from the USA, Libya, and Indonesia press down on the Jordanian government to end its policy of military consultations between the three heads of state. The message urges Hussein's " restraint," calls for immediate and of the highest priority to end the relations between the Palestinian revolutionaries and the key regiments in Jordan and warns about the dangers of foreign intervention.

U THREAT

US threatens to intervene in Jordan. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird says the US is prepared to "stop" American areas from Jordan where Palestinians are battling government troops. US Sixth Fleet is reported cruising in the "Eastern Mediterranean."

APPEAL

Palestinian Red Crescent announces that doctors and nurses are unable to reach hundreds of casualties in Amman street battles because of the continuing fighting. It appeals to all international organizations to act at once to stop the killing and massacres in Amman. It says many houses have been destroyed with their occupants trapped inside.

ABU AMMAR SUPPORT

* Mass rallies supporting Palestinian Revolution are held in Damascus and Baghdad. Syrian head of state says his country would "spare no blood" to help the Palestinian Revolution in Jordan. The mass rally is one of the biggest ever seen in Damascus.

* In Baghdad also thousands of demonstrators marched through the capital led by a number of fedayees to protest against the military crackdown on the Palestinian Revolution.

* Trigona, noted Lebanese newspaper, strikes against Hussein's regime. Palestinian and Arab students occupy Jordan embassies in Damascus, Baghdad, New Delhi, Moscow and London.

US Defense Department in Washington announces it has ordered more planes and ships into the Mediterranean to keep US forces, British armada ready aircraft on the Mediterranean Island of Cyprus.

RED CROSS

The International Committee of the Red Cross announces that seven-strong medical team headed by a surgeon to Amman. Team leaves in DC-4 loaded with about seven tons of medical supplies consisting of medicine, surgical instruments, tents and blankets.

SEPTEMBER 19

Mossad-supported revolutionaries tighten their hold on liberated areas in north Jordan. They have over 500 and escalate their resistance in Amman. They also rocket Hussein's palace in Hummar. Jordan's crack Hussein Brigade switches allegiance to the commandos amid further bitter fighting in the capital.

IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY

Palestine Major in occupied Palestine, including those of Ramallah, Irbid, Ma'an, Jordan, Tafila, Tulkarm, Galilee and Jenin, call for end of the massacre and take anti-Hussein stands. In their call, the majors hold Hussein responsible for the "terrifying massacre" that造成 the loss of 100s of thousands of our brethren -- children and teenagers."

DECEPTION

* The daughter of Brig. Mohammed Daoud, Jordan's premier, joins the Palestinian Revolution.

ABU AMMAR SUPPORT

* About 70,000 demonstrators march through the streets in Kuwait urging the government to cut relations with Jordan and stop financial aid to the military government. The Kuwait Association, Kuwait Students Union and Kuwait Labor Union take part in the protest.

* Several thousand Algerian demonstrators in Algiers in support of the Palestinian Revolution at a meeting organized by the PLM. Major General of the Algerian army, General Gherbi, along with the Palestinian people, PLM leader Abd Elahim ridicules the "eternal enemy of Arab summits," USA. Black Panther Party leader Eldridge Cleaver is present at the 10-hour mass rally.

* Palestinians living in Marwan camp in the Jordanian embassy in Tripoli, Libya.

* Demonstrators supporting Palestinian Revolution occupy Jordan's embassy in Tripoli, Libya.

* Thousands of demonstrators also express support for the revolutionaries in Beirut, Sidon, Lebanon, and in Aleppo, Hama and Latakia, Syria.

* Palestinian and Arab students stage sit-in at Jordanian embassies in New Delhi, Rome and Copenhagen.

OFFICIAL ARAB REACTION

* Both Yemeni government calls for protection of Palestinian Revolution.

* Tunisia calls for an emergency Arab summit.

FEDERAL REACTIONS

* U.S. Defense Secretary M. Laird said it was a fair assumption that the US forces would not intervene in Jordan as long as Hussein's army remained in control of the situation.

* In London, Chican protesters support the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. The official Fighting People's Daily says America's plan for a so-called "new order" in the Middle East is aimed at "disrupting and strangle the Palestinian revolution. Just as the reactionary Jordanian forces launched savage attacks on the Palestinian community, US Secretary of Defense Laird raved frantically that the US Sixth Fleet had moved east to the Middle East zone."

SEPTEMBER 20

Palestine Liberators Army scores complete victory over Hussein's 40th Armored Brigade in a 25-hour long fight round the northern town of Rashed. The victory was won by the PLA's Hitler Division. The Jordanian forces were forced to surrender with their arms and ammunition before the dawn of Monday, Sept. 20, or face trial before the Revolutionary Court.

Palestinian revolutionaries continue to fight from street to street in Amman beneath a pall of smoke. Pooled report from Jordan correspondents in Amman's Intercontinental Hotel says: "Thousands of fedayees and commandos are fighting. The distance mortars could be seen smashing into houses while fedayees were blasting away with automatic fire... As rocket fire from roof tops lit the narrow twisting streets, some of the troops were bitten. The people helped the fedayees when we came in crowded one behind trooper."

SEPTEMBER 21

Cuba reiterates its stand against the Palestinian Revolu-

tion and Hussein's army.

Spokesman for International Red Cross Committee says the wounded in Amman "are still on the streets."

SEPTEMBER 22

Commando Central Committee rejects proposed ceasefire.

Communique by President Bourguiba of Algeria and King Hassan II of Morocco restores their total support to the Palestinian Revolution.

HAZZEK

Hamer sends two strong-worded messages to Hussein urging him to intervene again personally to end the fighting in Jordan and stating: "I have been informed by my Chief of Staff Gen. Sadik that the (Ideel) meeting with Arsal had been carried out in a spot now under intensive fire from the Jordanian Army."

AD

The Algerian official party, FLN, sends \$40,000 as a first "emergency" aid to the Palestinian Red Crescent.

SEPTEMBER 22

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

Revolutionaries continue to liquidate army pockets in Amman and consolidate their foothold in Irbid and other parts of North Jordan.

STATEMENT

Abu Ammar issues statement saying Hussein's regime continues to napalm Palestinian refugee camp in Amman, Jordan, and that the Jordanian army has killed 1,000 and wounded 8,000. Abu Ammar addresses: "Our forces control the situation fully."

IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY

Palestinians in occupied Jerusalem and Ramallah demonstrate against Hussein. Palestinians physician in occupied Jerusalem says he has been forced to treat the wounded. Many press persons to come to Amman to care for the wounded.

REACTIONS

Palestinian and Arab students in Rome demonstrate against Hussein's fascist regime.

Palestinian occupy Jordanian Embassy in Santiago, Chile, and hold Palestine's first protest against Hussein's crackdown on Palestinian revolutionaries.

REAGAN

French President Pompidou issues statement warning of US aggression in the Middle East.

* US Postage spokesman Jerry W. Friedman says troops in the US and West Germany have been alerted in what he describes as "an increased readiness" for possible intervention in Jordan.

INTERNATIONAL

International Red Cross calls for an urgent appeal to Hussein to suspend his military operations in Amman so far as to be between 8,000 and 10,000.

SEPTEMBER 23

Pierces fighting continues in Amman. In north Jordan, revolutionaries repulse counter-attack on Irbid, down a jet road leading to the Jordanian border. In the south, Jordanian forces, under command of Gen. Sadik, capture the Jordanian embassy in Cairo and begin to search it.

* Pierces fighting continues in Amman. In north Jordan, revolutionaries repulse counter-attack on Irbid, down a jet road leading to the Jordanian border. In the south, Jordanian forces, under command of Gen. Sadik, capture the Jordanian embassy in Cairo and begin to search it.

ANNU AMMAR

Abu Ammar, Arab head of state, arrives in Cairo to confer with President Nasser. He arrives with the Arab League mission headed by Abu Ammar and to launch a counter-attack against commando positions and release counter in Irbid, north Jordan, central commando positions and release counter in Irbid, north Jordan, and to ignore attempted ceasefire and use arms and machine guns to murder wounded patients and medical staff at Amman's Al-Azhar Hospital.

ABDUL AMMAR

Abu Ammar arrives in Cairo from Amman to confer with President Nasser. He arrives with the Arab League mission headed by Abu Ammar and to launch a counter-attack against commando positions and release counter in Irbid, north Jordan, central commando positions and release counter in Irbid, north Jordan, and to ignore attempted ceasefire and use arms and machine guns to murder wounded patients and medical staff at Amman's Al-Azhar Hospital.

NIXON AND HUSSEIN

* In Washington, Nixon indicates Jordan will receive arms shipments from the USA to replace those lost by Hussein's troops.

* In Al-Balad, an editorial in "Al-Balad i' Fagdil" said the Soviets had sent a massive amount of weapons and made appeals for reconciliation, putting on a par both the aggressors and the Palestinian commandos, who are the victims of aggression.

* In London, hundreds of pro-Palestinian demonstrators clash with police. Eleven, including four girls, are arrested.

* In Berlin, also thousands of young left-wing demonstrators, among them Arab workers and students, express solidarity with the Palestinian Revolution in a march through the city lasting several hours.

* In New Delhi, Indian students demonstrated outside US and Jordan embassies in protest against US support for Hussein in liquidating the Palestinian Revolution. The protest is organized by the All-India Students Congress.

* In Paris, 47 people are detained as police break up a demonstration in support of the Palestinian Revolution.

SEPTEMBER 24

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestinian stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab appeals to all countries involved or interested in the Middle East to take measures to end the conflict.

* Arab and Democratic Republic of Korea announce full solidarity and support to Palestinian Revolution.

SEPTEMBER 25

SAUDI ARABIA

Revolutionaries hold a rally in Amman and North Jordan to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

SEPTEMBER 26

SAUDI ARABIA

Revolutionaries hold a rally in Amman to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

SEPTEMBER 27

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestinian stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

SEPTEMBER 28

SAUDI ARABIA

Revolutionaries hold a rally in Amman to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

SEPTEMBER 29

SAUDI ARABIA

Revolutionaries hold a rally in Amman to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

SEPTEMBER 30

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestinian stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

SEPTEMBER 31

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestinian stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

OCTOBER 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestinian stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

OCTOBER 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestinian stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

OCTOBER 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestinian stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

OCTOBER 4

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestinian stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

OCTOBER 5

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestinian stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

OCTOBER 6

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestinian stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

OCTOBER 7

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestinian stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

OCTOBER 8

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestinian stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

OCTOBER 9

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestinian stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

OCTOBER 10

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestinian stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

OCTOBER 11

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestinian stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

OCTOBER 12

SAUDI ARABIA

Palestinian stage strike in occupied Jerusalem to protest against Hussein's fascist regime.

* Arab leaders in Cairo and elsewhere in the Middle East denounce Hussein's policies.

Hussein Says Intelligence Misled Him

PARIS, Sept. 25 (UPI) -- King Hussein of Jordan said yesterday Friday, as he had been misled by the Jordanian intelligence service about commando strength and that his personnel made mistakes that contributed to Palestinian commandos.

Eric Rouleau, correspondent of the independent newspaper *Le Monde*, who left Amman Thursday night, quoted King Hussein as saying "I was indignant recently when I learned that my own chauffeur, to whom I entrusted my children, was a terrorist."

"He was arrested while he was firing a mortar at my palace. I also just discovered that my cook had important functions in one of the Palestinian organizations."

Rouleau, who was flown out to Beirut Thursday night aboard a Red Cross plane, cabled that he had seen the King several times in the past few days.

In one of their conversations King Hussein told me he had not defended the fedayeen more quickly, said I have been misled by my intelligence services, probably by purpose.

"When some of my officers or agents of Palestinian organizations, they presented me with an ideal picture of the situation, assuring me that we were stronger than the resistance in a few hours."

He said that at the start of military operations he realized that his opponents were well prepared and had a large staff "in case we were challenged to have recourse to a trial of strength."

The king said the state apparatus had been infiltrated from top to bottom by the commandos.

Rouleau said that on Wednesday the king looked considerably more relaxed and said he was sure he had won.

But King Hussein was less positive on Thursday when Rouleau said he noticed with some bitterness that tanks were still in the Jordanian areas earlier believed to have been completely cleared.

Rouleau told the King on Thursday that some people believe he has learned his lesson by reappointing a civilian government.

Answering the question a few hours before the resumption of talks between the leaders from the Jordan premiership King Hussein told the correspondents: "I do not intend, at least in the foreseeable future, to call on the world of politicians."

Amateur Radio Enthusiast

LONDON -- While the Jordanian Army was battling Palestinians in the hills above Amman, King Hussein, amateur radio enthusiast, made regular contacts with fellow radio "hams" in England, U.S.A., and Australia.

Exercising his hobby, the King, September 17, called the London suburban home of Maurice Margolis and that of Gordie Vise another amateur. He also radioed his son, Prince Charles and Mary Crider, of Camp Hill Pennsylvania and a fifth "ham" in Anglia.





Women Appeal To Troops for Halt of Firing

By STAR
CORRESPONDENT

Waiting "Allah Akbar, Allah Akbar (God is great) thundered as Arab women thronged out of Amman in Jordan yesterday to protest on Monday to plead with King Hussein's troops to stop their constant pounding of their filmy shelter with shrapnel.

"We are afraid," said one, "the revered Elia Khoury, a Palestinian missionary, told a press conference in Beirut, "The good God has given us water -- we are not there." he said. "I do not even know when he will be there."

"May I appeal to you for one right that has never been written into any international document -- the right of man to have water," he said.

Khoury, one of a number of medical missionaries who addressed the press conference, said he, his wife, and son lived for five days on a single bottle of water in their home.

During a rehearsal of the conference, British journalists -- Paul Martin of the London Times -- took them to the Intercosmopolitan Hotel and persuaded Hotel officials to fly them out to Beirut.

Another doctor, who did not give his name, said many of those cases like he was treating in a Beirut hospital had burns which he believed were caused by phosphorous shells.

Dr. Abdel-Hadi Salehman, who led a Kuwaiti relief mission to Jordan, said eight civilians flew out to Beirut "they only asked for water -- water."

He said the condition of the injured was "desperate" and "many have died."

Very bad.

Dr. Salehman said between 50,000 and 100,000 people in the city of Amman, the Jordanian capital, had lost their lives.

Disease was expected to spread and another Kuwaiti mission was on its way to Amman Friday night with anti-cholera and tetanus vaccines, pharmaceuticals while three-storey houses was shelled said he divided his family into groups, putting some in each corner of the room where he was staying, "I am sure at least some of the family would have survived," he said.

Dr. Ashour Gibri of Libya said his 16-member medical team had been denied entry by the Jordanian authorities but moved into north Jordan from Syria after fighting broke out there. He claimed the Red Crescent with clear markings was hit by a shell on the Irbid road. The driver was killed and a doctor and nurse wounded.

All the ministers pleaded for international action to persuade the Jordanian authorities to admit all the relief groups now trying to reach Amman.



Visit

AMMAN -- The Deputy Chief of Staff of the North Korean army visited one of Fatah's bases in Jordan on September 13.

The North Korean military chief affirmed his country's full support to the Palestinian Revolution and Fatah as its vanguard.

He promised "the end of the two Israeli peoples in the face of imperialism and all surrenders and liquidatory solutions."



Messages of Support to Palestine Revolution

PALESTINE BULLETIN HOLLAND SUPPORTS BRAVE STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST CONSPIRACY STOP PALESTINE COMMITTEE HOLLAND COLLECTS HELP FOR PALESTINE REV CRESCENT REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY
OTHER; EDITOR PALBUL

WE THE ARAB AMERICAN CONGRESS FOR PALESTINE ON BEHALF OF THE ARAB COMMUNITY IN DETROIT SUPPORT YOU AND STAND FAITHFULLY WITH YOUR REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY

ASSOCIATION OF ARAB AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES POBOX 49 CHICAGO ILL 60690 SALUTES VALIANT STRUGGLE OF PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AGAINST ZIONISH IMPERIALISM AND THEIR CORRUPT MILITARY AGENTS IN JORDAN ASSOCIATION DECLARIES COMPLETE SUPPORT AND PLEDGES CONTINUATION OF ITS DEFENSE OF JUST PALESTINIAN CAUSE

CHERIF BASSIOUNI PRESIDENT

WE SALUTE YOUR HEROIC STRUGGLE SMASH IMPERIALIST PLOT ENTIRE COMMUNITY BEHIND YOU

CANADIAN ARAB FEDERATION PRESIDENT
GEORGE HAGGAR

HAVE RECEIVED GREAT PREOCCUPATION NEWS MASSACRE COMMITTED BY AMMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT AGAINST PALESTINIAN PEOPLE STRUGGLING AGAINST IMPERIALISM ZIONISM FOR LIBERATION MOTHERLAND STOP OSPAAAL AND ALL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS THREE CONTINENTS REITERATE TOTAL SUPPORT YOUR CAUSE AND STRUGGLE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE STOP ENERGETICALLY CONDEMN PLOT AMMAN MILITARY FASCIST GOVERNMENT PUPPET OF IMPERIALISM TO DROWN PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION STOP HAVE CALLED WORLD PROGRESSIVE FORCES GIVE MOST RESOLUTE SUPPORT YOUR CAUSE STOP LONG LIVE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION AND JUST CAUSE OF ARAB PEOPLES STOP
OSPAAAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

UMEA SWEDISH STUDENT UNION SUPPORTS COMPLETELY HEROIC STRUGGLE OF PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AGAINST FASCISTS IN AMMAN OUR GREATEST RESPECT FOR PALESTINIAN MARTYRS PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION WILL WIN REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY

10000 STUDENTS IN UMEA SWEDEN
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



(Continued)

YOUTH OF ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY FOR PROLETARIAN UNITY CONDEMN THE CRIMINAL AGGRESSION OF THE JORDANIAN GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AND THE HEROIC JORDANIAN/PALESTINIAN PEOPLE STOP THIS AGGRESSION IS SUPPORTED BY IMPERIALISM AND REACTIONARY ARAB FORCES STOP THE P.S.I.U.P. YOUTH CALL ON ALL YOUNG PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATIONS TO SUPPORT ACTIVELY THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE IN ITS STRUGGLE AGAINST ZIONISM, IMPERIALISM AND ARAB REACTION AND TO COORDINATE EFFORTS IN THAT DIRECTION STOP FRATERNAL GREETINGS

SECRETARIAT OF P.S.I.U.P. YOUTH

YOUR STRUGGLE IS JUST STOP YOU WILL BE VICTORIOUS STOP DOWN WITH THE FASCIST CLIQUE STOP FULL SUPPORT AND MILITANT SOLIDARITY REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY

ASSOCIATION OF JUSTICE AND PEACE FOR PALESTINE IN STRASBOURG

THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION IS ATTACKED FROM SEVERAL SIDES, BUT WE ARE SURE THAT YOUR PEOPLE WILL BE ABLE TO SURMOUNT ALL THE OBSTACLES, BECAUSE YOUR CAUSE IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE WORLD PROLETARIAN MOVEMENT THAT IS FIGHTING FOR THE OVERTHROW OF IMPERIALISM STOP YOU CAN BE SURE OF THE INCREASING SUPPORT OF THE ITALIAN WORKERS CLASS AND OF THE PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ...

COMITATO DI INFORMAZIONE
"DELFIN MORENO"
MASSA - ITALIA

THE SECRETARIAT OF THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY EXPRESSES ITS ACTIVE SOLIDARITY TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION AND TO THE WHOLE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE, WISHING THE RESISTANCE SUCCESS IN REPULSING THE AGGRESSION ...

THE PALESTINE NATIONAL COMMITTEE (BELGIUM) STRONGLY CONDEEMS THE CRIMES COMMITTED BY HASHEMITE TROOPS ON BEHALF OF THE FASCIST REGIME IN AMMAN BY KING HUSSEIN . . . THE COMMITTEE ALSO PROTESTS AGAINST POLICE PRESSURES WHICH DISRUPTED AN INFORMATION AND PALESTINE-SOLIDARITY GATHERING SCHEDULED TO BE HELD TONIGHT (SEPT. 18) IN BRUSSELS.

THE JORDANIAN ARMED FORCES ARE ENGAGED IN THE PROCESS OF A SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE, TAKING THE RISK OF A GENERAL MASSACRE OF PALESTINIANS . . . THE UNDERSIGNED (STAFF MEMBERS OF TEMOIGNAGE CHRETIEN) CONDEMN THE POLICY OF THE JORDANIAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT WHICH ATTEMPTS TO LIQUIDATE A POPULAR MOVEMENT WHICH NEITHER ZIONISM NOR EXILE WERE ABLE TO ANNIHILATE.

THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE AND THE ARAB PEOPLES: REALIZES, THAT AFTER ACCEPTING THE ROGERS PLAN, THE JORDANIAN REACTIONARY CIRCLES FORMED A MILITARY-FASCIST CABINET, DENOUNCES, THIS NEW SERIOUS PROVOCATION AIMING TO SMASH THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE IN A BLOODBATH; APPEALS TO ALL JUSTICE-LOVING PEOPLES TO EXPRESS THEIR SOLIDARITY TO THE PALESTINIAN FIGHTERS WHO ARE STRUGGLING FOR HUMANE OBJECTIVES -- PARTICULARLY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECULAR AND DEMOCRATIC PALESTINIAN STATE WHERE JEWS, MOSLEMS, CHRISTIANS AND ATHEISTS COULD LIVE FREELY AND AS EQUALS.

An Open Letter To My Palestinian Comrades

Dear Comrades:

I would first like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to live among you, learn from you, and love you. My short stay with you was one of the most rewarding experiences of my life. I had such an effect on you that my return to your midst is inevitable. In fact, I intend to return as soon as possible.

There were many things that I found impressive. But, I believe the thing I found most impressive, was the tremendous amount of unity you possess. History has shown us that there is no force, however formidable, that a united people cannot overcome. United spider webs can stop a lion. This is why I strongly believe that you, as members of an historical force, will not only enforce democracy, but also, as far as possible, by driving the Zionists and their imperialist supporters from your homeland. I too say Baladli Baladi!

History looks upon you as world revolutionaries leaders. Leadership means everything — PAIN, BLOOD, DEATH. And as true leaders you have assumed all these. I know well because of the position I have taken and because of my relationship with you, that you will be forced to make many sacrifices for me. But, I want to commit myself with absolute responsibility for I realize a revolution fails only if he abandons it. And I say as you will say YES to revolution, NO, to submission.

Once again I say thank you, and hope that you will always keep in mind that world peace is not possible without the complete liquidation of colonialism and the total liberation of peoples everywhere. The indivisibility of peace is staked upon the indivisibility of freedom. I hope to be with you again soon.

I remain,

Yours in Freedom
PATRICK X. AGO
Black Freedom Fighter





PRESS COLLECT=APPHO LONDON(TLV:2)JERUSALEM, SEPT. 23(A. ARAB MERCHANT'S CLOSE THEIR SHOP'S AND GO ON STRIKE ARAB OLD CITY TODAY IN SYMPATHY WITH ARAB GUERRILLAS FIGHTING KING HUSSEIN'S TROOPS IN JORDAN.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEPHOTO) BC.23/9/70.1.IPCMITZ/STF

FATEH is published by the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fatah. Contributions from readers to help cover at least air mail postage are accepted (average \$5)

FATEH

P. O. Box 547
Tel Aviv, Lebanon

Address Correction Requested

(Check to above address)

Name _____

Street _____

City & State _____

Zip Code _____

AIR MAIL